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BOROUGH OF MONMOUTH

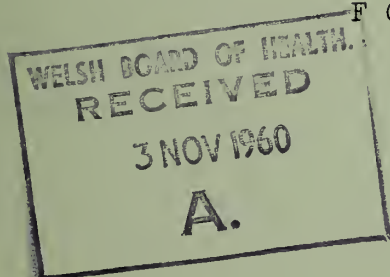


ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1959



Council Offices,
Monmouth

E. N. DOWELL. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

MONMOUTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Mayor

Councillor R. P. B. Thomas J.P.

Deputy Mayor

Alderman S. Howard Bowen J.P.

ALDERMEN

Mr. N. C. Elstob J.P.

Mr. C. Hancocks

Mr. B. Partridge

COUNCILLORS

Mr. W. L. Bigham

Mr. P. C. Harris

Mr. J. B. Breakwell

Mr. K. E. Kissack, J.P.

Mr. J. E. H. Chambers

Mrs. O. M. L. Phillips

Mr. D. L. Edwards

Mrs. H. A. Ward

Mr. R. H. George J.P.

Mr. E. I. Willis

Mr. T. J. Griffiths

Town Clerk - R. Wallis, A.I.M.T.A.

Public Health Committee

Chairman - Councillor D. L. Edwards

Alderman B. Partridge

Councillor K. E. Kissack, J.P.

Councillor P. C. Harris

Councillor Mrs. O. M. L. Phillips

Councillor R. H. George J.P. Councillor Mrs. H. A. Ward

Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health

E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Surveyor & Public Health
Inspector

W. J. H. Biddle, M.I.Mun.E.,
A.R.San.I.

Additional Public Health
Inspector

W. A. Haigh, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

BOROUGH OF MONMOUTH



WHITECROSS STREET,
MONMOUTH

August, 1960

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Monmouth

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

The health of the Borough is satisfactory. In 1954 there were 19 notifications of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis but this year there are only two. The death rate per 1,000 of population for the county is 11.75, that of the borough is 9.82.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Biddle and Mr. Haigh for their help and co-operation.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E. N. DOWELL

Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICS

The estimated mid-year population for 1959 was 5,700. In 1950 it was 5,601. The natural increase, i.e. the number of births exceeding the number of deaths, was 17. The natural increase in 1957 was 8 and in 1958 it was only 3.

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	32	35	67
Illegitimate	3	3	6

The highest number of births recorded since 1950 was 111 in 1952. Previous to this year the lowest was 77 in 1958.

The live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population was 16.85

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate		1	1

There were 3 still births in 1952 and 1953.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	1	3

The following gives a list of infant deaths under one year of age, giving age at and cause of death:-

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| (i) Female - 3 months | 1.a. Acute Rheumatic
Endocarditis |
| (ii) Male - 1 month | 1.a. Meningocoele |
| (iii) Male - 2 days | 1.a. Prematurity (3lbs.3oz.)
b. Acute Partum Haemorrhage |

In 1953 there was 1 death of an infant under one year of age and in 1951 there were 5 deaths.

The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births for Monmouthshire was 27.23.

GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

Diphtheria

No cases were notified. This is the eighth consecutive year in which no notification has been received.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Of the 77 children born in 1958, 52 were immunised by the end of 1959. Of the 88 children born in 1957, 63 were immunised by the end of 1959. Of the children born in 1959, only 4 were immunised by the end of the year.

Immunisation against diphtheria was still limited to the use of the formol toxoid vaccine.

As in 1958 no cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the Borough so it was not necessary to suspend immunisation.

Vaccinations (Smallpox)

During the year 71 vaccinations against smallpox were carried out. Of this number 26 were children born in 1959 and 26 were children born in 1958.

Scarlet Fever

As in 1954, 1955 and 1956, there were no notifications. In 1957 and 1958 there were two notifications.

Measles

In 1955 there were 206 notifications and 102 were received in 1958. This year only 6 were received which follows the usual pattern of a large number being notified one year and a small number the next.

Whooping Cough

No cases were notified. In 1957 twelve cases were notified. During the year 59 children were immunised against whooping cough and of this number 55 were in the age group 0 - 4 years.

Poliomyelitis

As in 1958 there were no notifications. In 1957 three confirmed cases were notified and a fourth was notified as Lymphocytic Meningitis probably Poliomyelitis. Previous to this for six years only one notification was received and that in 1954. This notification was not confirmed.

Vaccinations against Poliomyelitis were carried out at the Child Welfare Clinic.

On four occasions during the year a daily clinic was held and 294 persons received three doses of vaccine.

As last year clinics were held on alternate Friday mornings. These were small, consisting of about 20 persons but were sufficient to ensure that at least 100 persons received three doses of the vaccine.

During the year the Poliomyelitis Scheme was extended to include all persons under 26 years. Previous to this the Scheme made eligible for vaccination only those children born between 1st January 1943 and 30th June, 1957. In order to accommodate this group, clinics were held at the Child Welfare Clinic on Wednesdays, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th April and were from 6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Further weekly evening clinics were held in May, so that all persons under 26 years of age could complete two vaccinations. 690 of these did receive two vaccinations.

Food Poisoning

As in 1956, 1957 and 1958, no cases were notified.

Tuberculosis

The following were the notifications of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year:-

(i)	Male	74 years	Lungs
(ii)	Male	41 years	Lungs

In 1954 there were 19 notifications

As in 1958 one death was attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

53 children of the Borough, whose ages were 13/14 years, were vaccinated against Tuberculosis.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.
National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

A lady of 85 years was found to be aged and infirm and living in insanitary conditions. She was not able to look after herself and outside help was not being given. She was admitted to hospital. These cases are very distressing but where they are the possible cause of injury to themselves or to others, there is no alternative. This was a non-voluntary case and on four occasions application had to be made to the Court for further Orders.

At the end of the year her condition had not improved.

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	25	31	56

There were 63 deaths in 1953 and 81 in 1951.

During the year 3 deaths occurred in the County Welfare Home which is situated in the Borough.

For the tenth consecutive year there were no deaths attributed to childbirth.

There were 4 deaths attributed to malignant disease of the lung in 1956 and 3 in 1957.

The following table gives a classification of the causes of death and the number attributed to each cause. The death rate per 1,000 of population for Monmouthshire was 11.75.

DEATHS IN MONMOUTH BOROUGH, 1959

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus		1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	1
Diabetes		1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	6
Coronary disease, angina	3	10
Other heart disease	6	3
Other circulatory disease	4	3
Pneumonia		1
Bronchitis	2	1
Congenital malformations	1	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	2
All other accidents		2
	—	—
	25	31
	—	—

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified							Total of all ages
	Under 1 yr	1 2	3 4	5 9	10 14	15 24	25 and over	
Diphtheria								
Scarlet Fever								
Cerebro-Spinal Fever								
Pneumonia								
Acute Polio-myelitis								
Enteric Fever								
Encapthalitis Lethargica								
Dysentery								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum								
Puerperal Pyrexia								
Measles		2		3	1			6
Whooping Cough								
Erysipelas							1	1
Other diseases								
Total		2		3	1		1	7

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The main water supply of the town is supplied by the Wales Gas Board, Monmouth Gas & Water Undertaking. There are three separate sources of supply:-

- (1) High Pressure. Buckholt
- (2) Low Pressure. Buckholt
- (3) River from Mayhill

(1) High Pressure, Buckholt Supplies 110,000 galls.
per day

Source

The known source is a spring in an opening in the rock formation in a large quarry situated in woodland owned by the Monmouth Gas & Water Undertaking. This land is fenced off.

The possibility of contamination at source is reduced to animal wild life, there is a well-worn badger or fox track to source. The gathering grounds consist of:-

- (a) Woodland
- (b) Agricultural land forming sides
of hill

As spring is near top of a syncline in the rock formation it is possible that there may only be contamination from this agricultural land during heavy rainfall.

Bacteriological samples of raw water have shown faecal contamination both in dry and wet periods.

Collection, Purification and Distribution

Water from gathering grounds drains to inaccessible chamber buried under road, and to collecting chambers within boundary of plot of land owned by Undertaking

The water is piped from these collecting chambers to storage tanks.

Chlorine solution is drip fed into storage tanks via 1" galvanised pipe, which requires periodic descaling.

The chlorinated water passes from storage tanks to main to Buckholt Water Works. Here it is filtered and passed out to town mains.

At Highfield Road this supply is fed into 75,000 gallon storage tanks which feed Osbaston and town, including Kymin, via hydrostat, and Wyesham.

(2) Low Pressure, Buckholt Supplies 95,000 galls.
per day

Source

The origin of source is unknown, gathering grounds probably Buckholt Woods.

This source is permanently contaminated as woods are open.

Collection, Purification and Distribution

Spring water collects in chamber by side of road below Cider Mill Cottage and is piped to Buckholt Water Works. Here it is chlorinated, then passed through slow sand filters and into the town mains. These mains go across country to Leasbrook Lane and feed Dixon Road etc.

Water Works, Buckholt

These consist of:-

- (1) High Pressure filter
- (2) Two slow sand filters
- (3) Drip feed chlorination. Chlorine solution made from chloride of lime

(3) Mayhill Supply Supplied 125,000 galls. per day

This is mainly river water pumped.

Water Works, Mayhill

These consist of:-

- (1) Storage tank, 245,000 gallons
- (2) Two slow sand filters
- (3) Chlorination tanks
- (4) Clean water storage, 12,000 gallons

The water passes through sand filter, is chlorinated by drip feed in clean water storage tanks.

Data

Mayhill Clean Water Storage	12,000 gallons
Osbaston " " "	75,000 gallons
Mayhill storage	245,000 gallons

Consumption

(1)	Mayhill	125,000 gallons
(2)	High Pressure	110,000 gallons
(3)	Low Pressure	95,000 gallons

Total	330,000 gallons
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Approximately 51.1 gallons per head per day when 40,000 gallons per day used by Laundry is deducted.

There are 1,195 houses with baths and 681 houses with two W.C's.

The supply was regularly sampled for bacteriological examination and of 112 samples taken 105 were satisfactory and 7 unsatisfactory.

Generally the water is fresh and pleasing to the palate and is of moderate hardness.

16 samples were taken from other supplies, 11 were unsatisfactory and users were advised to boil water before drinking.

Several private supplies still remain unsatisfactory for a period after heavy rain.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

10 new houses were connected to the sewer;
3 new houses to septic tanks.

The first sewerage system of the Borough came into operation in 1897; it was a combined system and still exists. Several alterations have, however, since been made.

- (1) Overmonnow and Brook Estate have been modified to a separate system.
- (2) Three areas drained in separate systems have been connected to the system:-
 - (a) New housing scheme at Brook Estate
 - (b) Development at Old Hereford Road
 - (c) Wyesham and Victoria Estates

The combined sewers of the central area of the town are relieved by four stormwater overflows sited as follows:-

- (1) Eastern Gate
- (2) Watkins' Row
- (3) Chippenhamgate Street
- (4) Wye Syphon

these discharge the storm water into the River Wye.

The Wyesham Estate and properties in the Mayhill area drain to a syphon in the Monmouth School Playing fields, and pass under the River Wye by means of an inverted syphon.

In the past trouble has been experienced by these syphons becoming blocked and at present only one syphon remains in use.

All sewers drain by gravity to a pumping station sited in the eastern corner of the Cattle Market, whence sewage is lifted by means of two manually operated electrically driven pumps and pumped to treatment works situated on eastern side of the Monmouth By-Pass.

Existing Treatment Works

The existing treatment works consist of:-

- (a) two settling tanks
- (b) twelve contact beds
- (c) two sludge lagoons

These works are sixty years old and out of date and are unable to deal with the sewage in a satisfactory manner.

The following works were completed in December.

Description of the New Works

Sewage will gravitate to a position near the opening to the present inverted syphon on the east bank of the River Wye. A pumping station will be constructed on Corporation land behind the Monmouth School pavilion. A pumping main will be laid across the school playing fields, following the line of the existing sewer, to the Redbrook Road and along the road to the treatment works.

The works consist of:-

<u>Number Phase 1</u>	<u>Number when all Phases complete</u>	<u>Description</u>
2	2	Detritus Chambers & Screens
2	4	Settlement Tanks
2	4	Filter Beds
4	6	Humus Tanks
6	12	Sludge Beds

together with various pumps and mains at the treatment works.

Sewage first goes to the detritus chambers and screens where large solids are screened and passed direct to the sludge drying beds. Sewage passing through the detritus screens goes next to the settlement tanks where biological action takes place and the solids left again go through to the sludge drying beds. Liquid

sewage, with suspended solids, from the settlement tanks is then passed through to the filter beds. Bacteriological action takes place in these beds further breaking down the liquids into non-noxious parts. From the filter beds the liquid goes to the humus tanks where all remaining suspended solids are precipitated and passed to the sludge drying beds. The remaining liquid, which is now virtually pure, is then discharged into the river. Any liquid remaining in the sludge drying beds drains off and is passed back for further treatment. The sludge when dry is removed.

It is hoped that by relieving the existing works of gas and industrial effluent, together with all domestic drainage east of the River Wye, they will be able to produce a satisfactory effluent.

Unsewered Areas

There still remains three areas of the town without a sewerage system, namely:-

- (a) Northern area - Manson Cross, Manson Heights and Manson Lane
- (b) Osbaston
- (c) Leasbrook Lane and the lower half of Dixon Road.

These properties are served by individual septic tanks constructed and maintained by the user. Outside the areas already discussed are scattered cottages, some of which have septic tank drainage, the remainder using chemical and bucket closets.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

There is alleged pollution from the Council's Sewerage Purification Beds.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The total area of collection remains the same as for previous years.

The distribution however, has been altered considerably by the building of an estate of 62 houses at Wyesham. Here, despite co-operation by tenants, the bins have to be carried considerable distances to the lorry. As a result of this, the refuse vehicle is used to full capacity with inevitable 1 - 2 hours overtime daily.

The Council after much deliberation decided to enforce the provision of a standard size refuse bin to all premises. A start on this huge problem has been made but progress is naturally slow.

Weekly collection is made to most of the area, certain outlying areas receive a fortnightly collection. All business premises in the centre of the town receive three collections weekly.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The majority of the tip is covered with a top dressing of soil, only the tipping face being left exposed. The cessation of paper salvage has led to the tip almost permanently being afire.

The fly population is reduced to a minimum by the use of insecticides.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority:-

(1) Under the Housing Acts	520
(2) Other Powers	4

Number of houses erected during the year:-

(1) Total	13
(a) By Local Authority	Nil
(b) By Other Bodies and Persons	13

(2) With State Assistance under Housing Acts:-

(a) By Local Authority	Nil
(b) By Other Bodies and Persons	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (under Public Health Acts or Housing Acts)	30
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	101

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	12
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(1) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil

(2) Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
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3.	(2)	(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice	
		(i)	By the Owners	4
		(ii)	By the Local Authority in Default of Owners	Nil
(3)	Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1936			
	(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made		Nil
	(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		4
	(c)	Undertakings given and accepted		8
	(d)	Number of separate houses or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made		1
	(e)	Number of separate houses or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the house or room having been rendered fit		2
(4)	Clearance Areas			Nil

30 houses were inspected during the year, 5 under the Public Health Acts and 25 under the Housing Acts.

4. Improvement Grants

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government introduced a new type of grant, namely the Standard Grant. This, along with the publicity given to both Standard Grants and Discretionary Grants resulted in many more applications for these grants.

Standard Grants	5	Discretionary Grants	15
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Several of these grants were for the improvement of houses subject to Owners Undertakings and so structurally sound unfit houses were thus brought back into circulation.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

There has been a steady increase in the past years in the number of caravan and tent sites and below is a list showing numbers:-

Site	No. of Vans	W.Cs.	Taps	Gullies	Bins
Drybridge Street	15	1M 1F	2	2	5
Old Hadnock Road	8 vans 5 tents	1M 2F	2	2	3
"Riverside", Homestead Old Hadnock Road	12	3M 3F	4	8	9
King's Orchard, Manson	6	1M 1F	1	1	3
Chapel Farm	6 vans 6 tents	1M 1F	1	1	2

The above are licenced sites; besides these several fields adjoining the river are used by Exempted Organised Bodies. The number of tents on these sites varies considerably from 2 to 30.

SWIMMING POOLS

One only, owned by Monmouth School; not open to the public.

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

INFESTATIONS

A large number of private dwelling houses became infested with Autumn Cluster flies. In all 30 houses were treated with knock-down and residual insecticides, and a very good degree of control was achieved; in one or two cases a second visit was necessary.

SCHOOLS

School	Pupils		Staff		Pupils W.C.		Urinal Stalls	Staff W.C.		Wash Basins				Heating	Lighting		No. of rooms
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F		Natural	Artificial	
Overmonnow Infants'	40	43	-	3	2	4	3	-	1	5 S H A R E D	S.F.S.& Fires.	Ade-quate	E.		3		
Glendower St. "	30	30	-	4	3	4	5	-	1	5 S H A R E D	S.F.S.	"	E.		3		
Wyesham "	29	23	-	3	2	4	3	-	1	4	4	-	1	Central	Good	E.	4
Overmonnow Girls'	-	120	-	6	-	6	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	S.F.S.	Poor in places	E.	5
Wyesham Girls'	-	69	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	S.F.S. & O.H.	Ade-quate	E.	3
Priory St. Boys'	211	-	5	2	3	-	9	- shared	1 shared	6	-	-	-	"	Poor	E.	6
Secondary Modern	220	220	8	10	5	10	9	- shared	1 shared	13	13	- shared	1 shared	E. S.F.S. Central	Gen. Ade-quate.	E.	17

S.F.S. - Solid Fuel Stoves.

O.H. - Oil Heater

E. - Electricity

There are also the following private and endowed schools:-

Monmouth School
Monmouth School for Girls
St. Nicholas'
Dixton House.

All schools are on the main sewerage system, and all schools are on the main water supply. Samples of milk and water were taken periodically.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(1) Milk Supply

6 visits have been paid to Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of Retail Purveyors:-

(a) Resident	6
(b) Non-Resident	Nil

6 Retail Purveyors hold licences for the sale of Designated Milk:-

Sterilised Milk	Nil
Tuberculin Tested Milk	6
Pasteurised Milk	2
Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary Licences)	Nil
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Ditto)	Nil
Sterilised Milk (Ditto)	Nil

(2) Cleanliness and Bacteriological Examination

36 samples were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination and report. The results are shown in the following table:

	T.T.Pasteurised Milk and Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested Milk	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Methylene Blue	8	Nil	21	7
Phosphatase	8	Nil	-	-

Ice-Cream Heat Treatment Regulations, 1959

No samples of ice cream were taken during the year, this is due to the changes in methods of sampling; namely ice cream shall be placed in:-

- (a) An insulated container and packed with ice or 'Carbice' and transported to the laboratories within 6 hrs.
- (b) A well insulated container and transported to the laboratories within 2 hrs.

The present sampling box cannot be packed with ice, and cannot be transported to the laboratories within 2 hours.

Total number of premises registered	24
(a) Number registered for the manufacture storage and sale of ice cream	5
(b) Number registered for storage and sale of ice cream only	19

Slaughterhouses

The facilities for storage of hides and skins are very poor, but every endeavour is made to minimise the objectionable sight of these skins. Hides, skins, guts and inedible offal are now collected more frequently by industrial firms.

The premises are regularly sprayed with contact insecticides, and skins and bins dusted with insecticide powder in an effort to reduce the nuisance from flies. The individual slaughterhouses, stock pens and hanging rooms drain to a trapped gulley connected to the sewer. Spillage over this gulley grid does take place but this is swilled off the causeway with water; thus any blood or manure which may find its way into the river is very much diluted and causes little pollution of the river.

Every endeavour is made by the Public Health Inspector to inspect all meat and offals passing through the slaughterhouse. This entails two, sometimes three, nightly visits per week to the slaughterhouse; the duration of these visits varies from 1 to 3 hours (from 7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.)

Further slaughtering took place on Sunday mornings and meat was inspected the following morning by arrangement with the butchers.

During the year 747 heifers and steers, 6,996 sheep and lambs, 1,461 pigs and sows and 53 calves were inspected.

700 lbs. of meat and 990 lbs. offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	747	6	53	6996	1461
Number inspected	747	6	53	6996	1461
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	1	6	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	88	Nil	Nil	139	50
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	11.9	Nil	1.9	2.0	3.4
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	0.13	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.34
Cysticercus Bovis	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Unsound Food

The following miscellaneous foodstuffs were also condemned:-

Meat	180 tins	Fish	67 tins
Fruit	256 tins	Wet Fish	38 lbs.
Vegetables	60 tins	Tomatoes	374 tins
Milk	50 tins	Miscellaneous	329 tins
Chickens	35		

Distribution of Food Premises by Trades

Butchers	12	Fishmongers	2
Greengrocers	6	Grocers	11
General	19	Hotels	5
Guest Houses	4	Licensed Premises	35
Clubs	4	Schools	7
Fish & Chip Shops	3	Cafes	9
Bakers	3	Miscellaneous	3
Poultry Preparing Premises	3		
Total		126	

Premises Registered under Foods & Drugs Acts, 1955. S.16

Ice Cream Premises	24
Fish & Chip Shops	3
Sausage & Cooked Meats	9

Almost all the work required by Food Hygiene Regulations has been carried out. The dining rooms of one school still do not comply with regulations.

Disposal of Condemned Food

The unsound food from shops is disposed of at the Refuse Tip, Brooksholme, by incineration.

Condemned offal and carcasses are sent to Newport for digestion to produce fertilizer if badly diseased, or to a Knacker's Yard at Hereford.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 - 1952

There are 5 persons holding registrations for the manufacture of ice cream. Of these, three only are at present manufacturing ice cream and all permanently use the Complete Cold Mix method.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Some improvements have been secured by informal action, these being mainly the provision of wash-hand basins and impervious working surfaces.

Magistrates Court Proceedings. Food & Drugs Act, 1955

A local trader was fined in the Magistrates Court on the following counts:-

- (a) Sale of food not of the substance demanded by purchaser. Fined £20
- (b) Permitting employees to smoke whilst in a food room. Fined £20

A previous conviction of the same person for similar offences resulted in a fine of £5.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	*(1)	*(2)	*(3)	*(4)	*(5)
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	8	1795	179	1981	32
Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification		48	8	54	1
(b) Survey under the Act	5	20	Nil	28	
Total inspection carried out including re-inspection	19	194	32	145	4
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	5	40	8	53	4
Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	6	-	6	-
Number of infested properties treated by the L.A.	5	46	8	59	1
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	5	46	8	59	1
Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	1				

*(1) - Non-agricultural type - Local Authority

* (2) - Dwelling Houses (inc.
Council Houses)

* (3) - All other (inc. business premises)

* (4) - Total of Columns (1), (2) and (3)

* (5) - Agricultural type

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written notices	
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	10	Nil	Nil
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	45	88	Nil	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	50	98	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more separate "cases".)

	No. of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) a. Insufficient b. Unsuitable or defective c. Not separate for sexes	2	2			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	2	2			

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